

The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper. Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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The Bethel Courier.

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History of Bethel.

By Dr. N. T. True.

CHAPTER III.

Among the original proprietors who received the grant of the Township, I find only the names of Richard Bartt, Isaac Baldwin, Joseph Morse, Nathaniel Morse, Lodwick Dows, who, by the records, went in the expedition to Canada in 1690; Edward Twitchell, who probably went in the same expedition; Moses Noyes, Joseph Twitchell, who was probably the father of Capt. Joseph Twitchell, Esq., John Green, Daniel Walker, Joseph Trumbull, Abner Newton, Joseph Merion, John Fay, James Paterson, Edward Clap, Richard Ward, Nathaniel Duke. The rights of the last nine individuals were drawn by Elijah Livermore of Waltham, Mass., Goudeman, and sold to Aaron Richardson and Jonathan Clark of Newtown, in Dec. 1774, for the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, lawful money.

Among the second class of proprietors, or those who petitioned the General Court for the grant, as the lawful heirs of the former proprietors, I find the names of Joseph Twitchell, Esq., of Sudbury, Josiah Richardson, of Sudbury, Jeduthan Baldwin, Esq., of Framingham, Capt. Josiah Stone, Framingham, Thomas Parker, Aaron Richards, Newton, Nathaniel Estates, of Framingham, Cornelius Wood, Sudbury, Elijah Bent, Sudbury, Nath'l Morse, probably son of the same name, Joshua Kibby, Ebenezer Twitchell, Sudbury, who drew the right of Edward Twitchell, Nath'l Belknap, Brookfield, John Noyes, Esq., Nath'l Sparrock, from whom Sparrock's Mountain in Bethel received its name, and Capt. Jonathan Fay. None of this class ever settled in Bethel. It is possible, though I have no evidence, that some of the original proprietors may have performed public service at a later period than 1690. Each grant was composed of three lots. From the original plan of the Town now in my possession, it appears that the surveyors at first only laid out into lots the intervals and islands along the Androscoggin River, as being of primary importance.

The first meeting of the proprietors of which I have any record was held Dec. 5th, 1769, when the following transactions occurred:—

Whereas the Proprietors of a Township of Land granted by the General Court to Josiah Richardson and his Associates of the Contents of six miles and three quarters square and is now Laid out on Androscoggin River in the County of Cumberland, and at a meeting of the said Proprietors of said Township on the Fifth day of December a. d. 1769 they did order their committee to Post and Sell Every of the said Proprietors Rights that had not Paid their Tax of Four Shillings taxed on their Rights and we Josiah Richardson Esq. Cornelius Wood gentleman Both of Sudbury and Josiah Stone of Framingham gentlemen and all of the County of Middlesex the said Proprietors consented By them chosen Impowered to Sell the delinquent Proprietors Rights who had not paid— Said Tax. and we Having observed the directions of the Law in that case made and Provided. Now Send greeting. Now Know ye that we the said Josiah Richardson Esq. Cornelius Wood gentleman Both of Sudbury and Josiah Stone of Framingham gentlemen and all of the County of Middlesex & Proprietors of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in our Said Capacity, for the Consideration of the sum of four Pounds, one Shilling to us in Hand well and Truly Paid before the Enrolling and delivery hereof By Joseph Twitchell of Sherborn in said County of Middlesex gentleman the Receipt where of we do hereby acknowledge and for that Consideration Do Sell and Confirm to Him the said Joseph Twitchell and to His Heirs & assigns for Ever two whole Rights in the said Township the first Lot of one of P. Knights is No 9 on the South side the River and was drawn on the Right of Joshua Kibby, the first Lot of the other Right is No. 13 or the fourth Lot on the East End, and was drawn on the Right of Nath'l Morse. To together with all the Right and after Draughts to Each of the said Rights Respectively Belonging, or in any way appertaining to the same. To them the said Josiah Kibby & Nath'l Morse To Have and to Hold to Him the said Joseph Twitchell and to His Heirs and assigns for Ever to His and their only use Benefit and Behoof for ever all the above granted and Enrolled Premises with all the appurtenances, and we the said Josiah Richardson Cornelius Wood & Josiah Stone in our said capacity do Covenant and with the said Joseph Twitchell—and His Heirs and assigns that before the Enrolling and delivery

here of we have full Power and Lawfull authority to sell convey and the before granted and Enrolled Premises with all the appurtenances in manner above said and that he the said Joseph Twitchell and his Heirs and assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times For Ever here after have Hold use occupy and enjoy all the above granted Land, & Premises with all the appurtenances free and clear freely & clearly in witness whereof we the said Josiah Richardson Cornelius Wood and Josiah Stone have Hereunto Set our Hands and Seals this 21st day of March Anno que Domini 1770 and In tenth year of His majestys—Reign

JOSIAH RICHARDSON
CORNELIUS WOOD
JOSIAH STONE

Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presence of us
PETER BURN
CYPRIAN HOW

Witnessed at: on the 26th day of March A. D. 1770 the within Named Josiah Richardson Cornelius Wood Josiah Stone the Enrolled hereof Personally appearing Acknowledged the within Written Instrument to be their free and voluntary act and deed. Before me

JOHN NOTES Justice of Peace.

Similar meetings were held in 1773, 1774, 1777, and 1788. These were held chiefly for the purpose of selling the rights of those who had failed to pay the taxes assessed by the proprietors. It does not appear that any of second class of proprietors ever settled in town, but generally sold their claims for a small consideration, as must naturally have been the case during the Revolutionary War. Capt. Joseph Twitchell appeared always ready to purchase the rights of those who failed to fulfil the requirements of the proprietors.

Other names of the original and second class of proprietors may, at some future time, be obtained from the Colonial Records of Massachusetts, and from the Records of the proprietors, should they be in existence.

The original survey extended on the borders of what are now the towns of Albany and Greenwood, a distance of nine miles, on the east and west sides, about four and a half miles. The town, including Hanover, resembled the gable end of a house; the S. E. side being the base, and the ridge pole being a few rods from Bear River Bridge in the extreme north part of the town. From this point the town is about six miles in width. Probably there were not far from thirty-three thousand acres of land in the survey. The Androscoggin River runs about eighteen miles through the town, embracing sixteen islands, nearly all of which are most valuable for cultivation. The number of intervals lots were some over one hundred.

The original base line ran E. twenty degrees N. There is now a variation of the needle from one and a half to two and a half degrees W. of N.

We learn from the Brunswick Telegraph that John McKen, Esq., is delivering a Course of Lectures on the Early History of that town. He has labored hard to prove that Sir John Popham first explored the Androscoggin, instead of the Kennebec. He certainly makes out a plausible case. He thinks that he passed the falls at Brunswick, thence above Little River Falls in Lisbon and thence to an Indian village, a description which could apply to no other river. Brunswick is rich in materials for its early history and is fortunate in securing the services of one who has the leisure and ability to collect them. Then, town histories should be made all over the State. Why could not Town Historical Societies be formed for this very purpose, holding meetings similar to those of Farmer's Clubs, into which records of all kinds may be introduced. We know many towns where a series of most entertaining and instructive meetings might be held for this very purpose.

An old lady of 97, at a Christmas party near Wheeling, Va., waltzed down a young man of 25. The phrase of "go it while you're young, for when you get old you can't," is thus proved to be false as well as inelegant.

Selected Tale.

MAY: THE SQUATTER'S DAUGHTER.

BY METTA VICTORIA VICTOR.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTINUED.
"May, my darling do you recognize an old friend?" asked Lady Lancaster, presenting him, without giving his name.

The soft blue eyes scanned his face smilingly, but without the light of recognition breaking through.

"It is a long time to remember," spoke the visitor.

If she did not know the voice, she did the sunny smile which had so often beamed gladness into her childish heart.

"Amos!" she exclaimed, and added, "Mr. Potter!" for this was not the boy she had played with, but a grave man who was quite another person. She might have thrown her arms about his neck in the old child-fashion, if it had not been that he towered up so tall and staid. As it was, she gave him her hand with a pressure which showed that she was glad to see him.

Lord Lancaster now came forward to welcome him, and introduced him to many of his guests. The American was quite a lion. He engaged quietly in conversation with some intelligent people, but his eyes were busy "taking notes." The handsome youth whom May had introduced to him as her cousin Arthur received a large share of their observation. "How well-tempered they seem!" he whispered to his heart, as he marked the grace and beauty of each, the gay looks which they interchanged, and the smiles which bestowed upon each other. The heart received this information very silently, and did not seem over-pleased with it.

Although he showed no disposition to absorb any of the time she might wish to give to her company, May sought him out frequently, asking him a thousand questions about his family, their old homestead, the scenery, and calling up childish memories, which proved how deep an interest "her dear America," as she called it, still had on her heart.

"The very last time we went out, do you remember that, Mr. Potter?"

"Distinctly, Lady May. Where is the crimson heart that I fashioned for my little companion? Lost, long ago?"

"Oh no, it is not lost! I wear it a great deal. But Cousin Arthur has it now. He often gets it away from me, because, he says, I prize it so much—and he delights in teasing me. He has asked me to give it to him; but I should never do that." "You will give him a much better one," was the reply. But May, looking up to see what he might possibly mean, and only finding him gravely regarding her, did not know whether he spoke in earnest or in jest.

"It is my cousin, you know," she said, with a slight blush.

After they had conversed a time, Arthur came up to them.

"May, will not you and Mr. Potter join us in a dance?"

"I do not like to refuse when I can have the honor of the hand of the queen of the festival," said Amos; "but I so seldom dance that she will excuse me."

"Then," spoke Arthur, "will you not please accept a less deserving partner? You know that you have not danced with me once to-night, Cousin May."

She bowed smilingly to her friend, and moved away with her cousin. The two made the prettiest couple in the room, as they glided through the dance together. The new-comer watched them with mingled pleasure and pain. Ever since early boyhood, the lovely child was taken away that every advantage of education might be added to her natural gifts, he had felt in his soul how great ought to be the virtues of the man who should aspire to her future love. If he could continue her friend, he must strive earnestly to continue her equal.

He had studied, read, travelled, reflected, developed his talents, partly, to be sure, from natural fondness for these things, but also always prompted by the vision of womanly excellence which

he saw in the dreamy vistas of the future. He had not come to England to find the real of this ideal, and strive to win her for a wife; but he felt an intense desire to meet again the one who had filled his boyhood with its purest aspirations, to measure himself by her standard, and find if he was worthy of her friendly regard. He was glad of an excuse, which some scientific pursuits in which he had engaged gave him, to visit the city where she resided, and compare the truth with his glowing fancy.

He had come, had seen—and she had conquered. As, in a precious volume of poetry, one finds one's own thoughts and inmost dreams given form and beautiful expression, so in her face he read what had so filled his heart. Yet of what avail was all this to him, when there by her side was the proud and handsome boy, against whose good qualities he would not compete? Nothing. He must look further, or be content with books and a man's work in the world. So he turned to his next neighbor, and allowed himself to become absorbed in a cursory dissertation upon coal formations and the former climate of Greenland.

Lord Lancaster, finding that it was the purpose of Mr. Potter to remain in that part of the country a week or more (they were now at their country-seat, it being the middle of July), insisted positively upon his staying as his guest, and sent a servant that same night to fetch his baggage from the inn.

Among the many other guests also spending a part of the season at Lord Lancaster's were several men of acknowledged genius and learning, for he had always had a taste for such society. Yet, of the circle who gathered about the sumptuous dinner-table, there was not a more original and interesting talker than the young American. As modest as he was self-possessed, when he advanced an idea it made an impression upon those who heard. He was doubly interesting to many from their curiosity to hear about his country, and especially the far West from which he came. To the ornithologist, he talked about its birds; to the politician, about its political economy; to the philosopher, of its spirit and its promise. There was such an absence of the affection of knowledge in him, that it charmed his hearers.

"I declare, that west turns out some tall men, tall in mind as well as stature!" remarked the host, confidentially, to one of his friends.

"That boy came up in the woods, sir—or rather in the prairies; never saw out of them until he was nineteen. I gave him the first lessons he ever had on the very subject he is now discussing. There is something wonderfully provocative of original thinking in the company of those magnificent western solitudes, and even in the rough and tumble contact with their eager, active, busy inhabitants. There is so much chance for hope, sir, that every man who feels he has the ability knows that he can distinguish himself. Men are the architects of their own fortunes. I made mine there, as you know. And this man's father, who was my partner, made his; and this son will not sleep idly on his father's gains, and what his father lacked in education he will have. Quite a country is that 'Far West,' my dear sir. But I could not endure it any longer; no polish—none of the refinements of life; civilization in the rough. It nearly murdered me; but I 'made it pay' very well, as the Americans say."

Among the most attractive of Amos Potter's listeners was May. She had a seat near him at the table; and, though she jesting and laughed, and made merry with her cousin, yet, when Amos became engaged upon any of his favorite topics, she would leave the gayest group, and choose to stand or sit where she could hear all that he said. They were not such subjects as engage the attention of young ladies usually, we are sorry, for their sakes, to say; but May was not a girl whose mind was given wholly to frivolity; and there was, besides, the charm of newness about what he expressed that attracted even ordinary minds.

He stayed two weeks, and then departed, first, for London, after which he was to spend three months in Paris. He had made not the slightest effort to win the personal regard of May. He had been very chary of even ro-

minding her much of the amusing adventures of her childhood, when he had carried her on his shoulder over streams, helped her over fences, made wooden dolls for her, and taken her before him on his horse for a chase over the prairie. She was just as kind to him, and gave him just as much attention and respect, as he could possibly expect. In fact, she paid him too scrupulous a respect. He would far rather have had her retain the old childish ways. He did not know that the dignity of his own manner had given rise to this in one so much younger than he, as May was. And, if he had, he could hardly have changed his conduct. He considered that her cousin had much the better right to her; and he was prevented, in honor, from making the least attempt to win her hand by her father's confiding to him, very soon after his arrival, his plans with regard to the cousins, and his belief that they were in love with each other.

"Arthur's father and myself have set our hearts upon the match; and we see not the slightest danger of its being thwarted. Do you not think them delightfully mated?"

"They certainly are an attractive and promising pair. It is not all upon whom fate shines as prosperously as upon them."

"It gladdens me to see their youth and happiness," continued the proud father. "I am resolved upon a splendid wedding; and, if you are any where this side of the Rocky Mountains, I hope you will honor it by being present. I shall notify you in due season."

Here, indeed, was a delicate situation for one who would fain himself to have been the happy lover. There was but one course for him to pursue, and that was to place himself beyond the possibility of betraying his secret, and at the same time remove as far as might be the danger of perilling his peace of mind.

So, parting with cordiality from his friends, and promising that, if he returned from Paris by the way of London, he would call upon them at their house in the city, he went on his way.

Ever since the birthday festival, Arthur and May had seemed to have occasional disagreements. Instead of coming to ask the consent of their parents to their betrothal, they were full of uncertainties, and changeable as April weather. There was no telling who was to blame, except that Arthur was growing capricious, and sometimes fretful, getting out of humor the moment he detected the young girl in a reverie, or found her stolen off by herself, her blue eyes seeking visions in the air. That these were the symptoms of a lover was plain enough, but not of an avowed and accepted lover.

May, by her dreams and abstractions, did give him cause for uneasiness; and, though she was kind and gentle as ever, she shrank from him when he would grow impetuous and impatient of her ways. She appeared to have a nervous dread of his saying something to her which she did not wish to hear; and that very dread hurried on his determination to say it. She was just beginning to be conscious of herself; and the half discoveries she was making in her own nature made her timid as a fawn, and gave a new look to the girl of sixteen.

"Now, May, I want an explanation; what 'change has come over the spirit of your dream?' exclaimed Arthur, abruptly, as he walked, one August day, into the bower on the lawn, where she was sitting with her eyes bent on the ground. "You have not been like yourself, lately; and you know you make me miserable, perfectly miserable." And he seized her hand.

"Why, cousin, I do not know anything of the kind! How have I made you unhappy? And she attempted to release her hand, as he pulled at the honey-suckles, creeping through the lattice, to conceal her flushing cheek.

"By not being the same to me that you used to be; I cannot get a look or a word from you that is worth having. I cannot endure it—it is not kind. You know I love you, May—that we are not cousins—that I love you, and want you some day to marry me; and it makes me wretched to have you so distant. Oh, do not be so any longer! Dear, dearest May, say—do you love me as I wish—not as a cousin, but as my betrothed, my future wife?"

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bartlett of Augusta.

Communications were received from Messrs. Milliken, Wing, Thordike and Long, four of the Councilors elect, signifying their acceptance of the office. Read and sent down.

A communication was received from the Hon. Noah Smith, Jr., accepting the office of Secretary of State.

A communication was received from the Treasurer of State, transmitting the annual accounts of the Treasury, referred to the Joint Select Committee on Treasurer's accounts.

At 11 o'clock the Senate repaired to the hall of the House, for the purpose of forming a Convention to elect an Adjutant and Attorney General.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, **Ordered**, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify Nathan D. Appleton that he has been duly elected Attorney General for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Burpee, the Secretary was directed to notify Davis Tillson that he has been duly elected Adjutant General for the current political year.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate, according to previous assignment, proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator.

On motion of Mr. Burpee, a committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for United States Senator, who reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	29
Necessary to a choice,	15
William Pitt Fessenden had	23

The report was accepted, and WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN declared elected United States Senator for six years from and after the 4th of March next, on the part of the Senate. And the result of the balloting was communicated to the House. **Adj.**

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sanborn of Augusta.

On motion of Mr. Prentiss of Bangor, **Ordered**, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing a Convention of the two branches in this Hall, this day at 11 o'clock for the purpose of choosing Attorney General and Adjutant General.

On motion of Mr. Pike of Calais, **Ordered**, That 200 copies of the Governor's message be printed for the use of this House.

IN CONVENTION.

Hon. N. D. APPLETON having received a majority was declared duly elected Attorney General for the current political year, and DAVIS TILLSON, Esq., was declared elected Adjutant General.

The Convention was then dissolved and the Senate retired.

A message was received from the Senate through Mr. Hall, its Secretary informing the House that the Senate has on its part made choice of Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden as Senator to the Congress of the United States. **Adjourned.**

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Swaney, from the Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Address as relates to the heretofore protracted sittings of the Legislature, made a report recommending the stoppage of the pay of members after sixty days; also of investing Judges of Probate in the several counties with jurisdiction over change of names.

Order from the House, referring all papers and matters relating to the Aroostook Railroad to a joint select committee, was, after some remarks by Mr. Fletcher, passed in concurrence. **Adjourned.**

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ingraham of Augusta.

IN CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. Marshall of Waldo, a Committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Councilor.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee to receive votes, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	102
Necessary to a choice,	52
William Merriam had	74
Marcellus Steward had	27
Rufus Soule had	1

Report accepted, and William Merriam was declared duly elected as Councilor, and the Convention dissolved. **Adj.**

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dexter of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

A communication was received through the Senate, from Hon. Wm. Merriam Councilor elect, signifying his acceptance of the office.

On motion of Mr. Burbank of Lewiston, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a Convention for the purpose of qualifying Mr. Merriam. The Senate replied through its Secretary, that it concurred in this proposition. **Adj.**

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fuller of Hallowell.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Order from the House inquiring into the expediency of repealing the act of last session for the preservation of certain useful birds, was (after some humorous remarks by Mr. Carlton upon woodpecker literature and politics) passed in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, **Ordered**, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring a correct Map of Maine, to be supplied at a cheap rate to the several schools in the State.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Young of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the report of Committee on unfinished business, that all the papers relating to the Aroostook Railroad, be referred to a Joint Select Committee; accepted, and the Committee joined on the part of the House, as follows:

Messrs. McCullis of Bangor, Barron of Fryburg, Pierce of Kittery, Dunn of Portland, Cushing of Frankfort, Fish of Patten, Burbank of Lewiston.

Petitions presented and referred.—Of Silas Somes and 76 others, for labor performed while in the Lusane Hospital in the summer of 1858; of Eben Hutchinson to be set off from the town of Norway; of Moses Mason and 40 others of Bethel, to be incorporated into a Bridge Company to erect a Bridge at Bethel; of Rufus Drinal of Bangor for an act making the owners of saw mills accountable for their agents; of J. H. Brown and 112 others of Cumberland County for an intermediate Court. **Adj.**

XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—In the Senate a large number of memorials and resolutions in relation to mail routes and other routine business were presented.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill amending the existing acts on the slave trade. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Houston of Ala., the committee on the Judiciary was authorized to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath, in relation to the charges against Judge Irwin of the western district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a Railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. **Adj.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—The Pacific Railroad bill coming up as the special order, another discussion arose whether it or the private calendar should be taken up. The yeas and nays resulted in favor of the former—31 against 32.

Mr. Thompson of Ky., opposed leaving the location of the route to the President. He did not disguise his opinion that the Pacific Railroad scheme was a magnificent humbug!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Foster of Me. asked, but failed to receive consent to introduce a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract to carry the mail from Bangor to Halifax.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to codify the revenue laws.

Mr. Giddings gave notice of an amendment to abolish the traffic in slaves to which this country in the treaty negotiated with Great Britain in 1814 is committed.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROPOSED.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Journal states that a new project for an Atlantic Telegraph between Europe and America is on foot. He says:

"In an interview a few days since with several English capitalists, the Emperor expressed his confidence and support in the proposed laying of a telegraph cable between France and America, the termination of which is to be the city of Boston. The company is being formed, and the whole affair will be carried into execution as rapidly as possible."

For bringing out hilarity and red checked gals, there is nothing like sleighing.

The Bethel Courier.

BETHEL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

If you would do a great deal, and do it well, follow the maxim of the great De Witt, "Do one thing at a time."

Are you a farmer? Keep each kind of work as much as possible by itself. Don't run to half a dozen fields in a day, and work a little in each, unless necessity obliges you to do it. That work which may be done at any time, should be done in the winter, or when you have leisure. Get wood in the winter, and cover it. If we see a man, in the midst of harvest, forced to go after a load of wood, we are sure he has not worked it right. Keep a complete set of tools. When we see a man running to one neighbor after an axe, and to another after a shovel, we set him down as not only poor, but doomed to continue so. His neighbors' axe or shovel will do for the present, but the occasions for them occur often, and how much labor is lost in going after them? If you would work to advantage, keep a complete set of utensils for your business—keep them housed that they may last long; and in their place, that you may easily find them.

Do not run in debt to buy land. Land will not generally support a family and pay taxes and interest on its value. If you have but a small piece of land, cultivate it well, make it produce as much as possible, and if you can get more than will maintain you from this little farm, lay out the surplus in buying more. If you cannot get more than a subsistence, it is time to think of lessening expenses, or selling out and buying new land. Depend upon it, farmers who pay interest do not work it right.

Never do work by the halves. If you build a house, or a barn, lay a plan that is within your means, and then finish what you begin. For want of the last half, the first is often totally lost.

ORDINATION OF REV. A. SOUTHWORTH, AT SOUTH PARIS, Jan. 13th, 1859.—The candidate appeared before the Council at half past ten, A. M. The examination, of some two hours' continuance, proved highly satisfactory, showing the candidate a man sound "in the faith once delivered to the saints."

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, at an early hour there was a full gathering at the house of worship.

The sermon of the occasion, an able and well timed discourse, from Ps. 42: 1, 3, was preached by Rev. A. T. LORING of Norway. Rev. T. A. LORING offered the ordaining prayer. The laying on of the hands of the ministering brethren was peculiarly solemn. The charge to the pastor, by Rev. R. N. SAWYER of Winthrop, was peculiarly interesting in its allusions to the religious experience of the candidate and his former relations to his pastor, the speaker. The right hand of fellowship was by Rev. E. A. BUCK of Bethel.

Attention in this was chiefly called to the importance of that union generally among christians, of which this "Right hand" was expressive. The charge to the people, by Rev. D. GARLAND was one well fitted to promote the good of almost any people in these times of change, and of pecuniary embarrassment. Of the music it need only be said that it was under the lead of Mr. FARRINGTON, the well known and skillful music teacher of Lewiston, assisted by Miss E. CHAPMAN of Bethel, as organist. The closing prayer was by Rev. B. G. WILLEY of Sumner. Benediction by the Pastor.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.—Thermometer minus 20°. Boy enters, exclaiming, "I have frozen my mouseteeth."

2nd Boy, "Good thing, Sam, shouldn't know you had one, if it wasn't for the frost on it."

HOW WE ENJOY MOST.

There is often more comfort taken in an hour's quiet meditation on past pleasures, than was taken in the excitement and enjoyment of the pleasures themselves. The sense of uncertainty—the conviction that the joy must soon be over—is too apt to be an ingredient of pain in every present pleasure. But when the pleasure has passed—when our memory has secured it—then we can sit down and enjoy it without fearing it shall be snatched away. More sharply sweet is the pleasure of memory than either that of anticipation or of possession; and in the sparkle of memory's joys, there is also peace, which is far better than all. In anticipation, there is a restlessness and care—a foreboding of fear and doubt. We can't tell how things will turn; we are anxious lest this event or that will happen and prevent our plans for the future. Now we are elate with joyous hope, for everything seems to work for us. Aton we are all cast down, for everything appears going against us. If it be but a party that we have planned for a certain day, how many faces probability will show us before our guests are fairly within our doors, and our festival under full way; and when we have at last come up to the hour which was to give us and our friends so much pleasure, we are often so overcome with fatigue and excitement, that we can scarcely realize that we are experiencing any pleasure at all; still less can we believe our friends are. The things we have reckoned upon we did not get; what we did get, we did not know was pleasure until it had passed. A good old friend is memory! We would not lose its comforting, though its scourging were ten times as severe as they are.

For the Courier.

WELCOME, WELCOME, WELCOME. Bethel Courier! A friend in Walham sent me the first No. of your smart little paper, and another in Hanover, Me., sent me the second No. I read them with delight, and sent them to my friends in Illinois and Minnesota. You will hear from that best country soon.

I have long wished a paper published in my native Town—and now I have seen one, and a good one. If the inhabitants of the rich intervals of the old Androscoggin do not give such a paper a good liberal support they deserve to be thrown into the river, and let a wiser people take their place. I think your paper will live; it looks like a healthy child!! When I was a small boy, Fryburg folks started a paper, but it never got to a yearling; it died, I think, teaching. I recollect one joke in it. A latter advertised for a *five sheep skins* with the *wool on*—(before the time of fashionable name of wool-skins)—the editor being a waggish sort of a fellow, added, *and the meat in!* The latter being hard-up for eatables, resented it, and stopped his paper.

In 1834, I was collector and constable of the Town, (deputy sheriff had run off). I served all the writs, collected all the taxes, and courted all the girls!! Did a good business, (I was but just twenty-one years old.) I knew the names of every man, woman and child in town. The business of your village then consisted of an old Rye and Indian Tavern, kept in the old (Capt.) Twitchell house, without any patronage, one lawyer without a client, and a doctor without a patient. But the doctor always laughed and kept fat, as he does still. T. P. B.

We have received a communication, signed "An Eye Witness," complaining of the behavior of some young gentlemen, residing in this village, an evening or two since. We do not wish to publish anything of a personal nature that may wound the feelings of any one, but from what little we have heard in regard to the affair in question, we are led to believe there is just cause of complaint. We trust there may not be occasion to speak of anything of the kind again.

The city is lively to-day. The State Temperance Society holds its session to-day and is fully attended. The Maine Historical Soc. also held a very interesting meeting to-day and evening.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Boston Journal, in another column. It is one of the most reliable papers for general intelligence in New England.

[Augusta Correspondence.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 10, 1859.

[We omit the first part of our correspondent's letter, as the substance of it has appeared before in our columns.]

The lower House is mostly composed of men but little versed in Legislative affairs, yet there is a goodly sprinkling of old stayers, who are not only well versed in the routine of duties but are also well skilled in the tricks and chicanery of the politician. Among the marked men of those we might mention the Hon. E. K. Smart, of Camden who has had much legislative experience as Representative in the lower House, member of the Senate and in Congress added to noble physical organization, he has all the ease and ability of the gentleman, yet in his eye you can ever see the active politician. Were he a member of the majority, he would be a general favorite, as he is the idol of his own minority party. Mr. Johnson, Speaker, has not that physical development to draw attention, but his sound judgment and thorough knowledge of legislative business renders him an admirable presiding officer.

G. H. B.

A STEAMBOAT ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN.

Mr. Emron:—I believe the time is not far distant when a steamboat will be running from Rumford to Berlin Falls.

I know of no place in the United States where so varied and rich scenery can be witnessed as when on the Androscoggin, between these two places. A boat may start from either place, and every fifty rods for the whole distance of fifty miles, will exhibit a different landscape worthy the attention of the painter. Its appearance is very different when on the water, as it meanders along its broad intervals, from what it is on its banks.

Suppose the cars arrive in the morning either way at Bethel, let passengers step on board the little stern-wheel steamer, proceed down to Rumford Falls, which are the highest in New England, and well worth the visit, because the traveler would have something to see all the way along. Returning the same day, either stop at Bethel, or proceed up the river to the Gorham House, stop there or return to Bethel. Every rod of the distance would arrest the attention of the tourist.

I have been told that there is nothing in the whole distance to obstruct the passage of a boat but that might be removed at a trifling expense.

Such a boat should be small and expressly designed for travelers whose object is pleasure; and there is no question but that it would pay good interest to the owners. SUMNER.

For the Courier.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 10th, 1859.

The Board of Agriculture commenced its session to-day. Officers were elected as follows:

Robert Marten, W. Danville, President.

Nath'l T. True, Bethel, Vice do.

S. L. Goodale, Secretary.

Committee on Topics, S. L. Goodale, N. P. True, J. F. Anderson.

In the afternoon a discussion arose on the question: What further agencies for the advancement of agriculture should be adopted?

The Board is well represented by about thirty societies, and its proceedings promise to be exceedingly interesting.

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N. T. T.

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FOREIGN NEWS.—ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, arrived at this port at 10 1/2 o'clock this morning.

Bark Oakland, of Bath, Me., from Charleston for Liverpool, was struck by lightning, Dec. 19th, and caught fire. The crew left her in three boats, about 200 miles from Cape Clear. One boat containing chief officer and four of the crew was picked up and arrived at Milford Haven. The other boats not heard of.

The screw steamship Weser, from Bremen for New York, put into Queenstown 27th ult., with pumps choked, leaking badly and part cargo thrown overboard. Experienced a hurricane from 16th to 23d; was thrown on her beam ends, spring aloft, and had seven feet water in engine room, putting out fires and coal bunkers broke adrift and choked pumps, a temporary pump was constructed, and after vigorous exertion, steam was again got up and the vessel succeeded in reaching Queenstown.

The London Times in a leader on the question of the right of search, thinks the only way to get out of the difficulty is a declaration that the slave trade is piracy. This, however, Americans will not do, and the French will not do. Thus, therefore, we go on wasting precious lives of English sailors, upon that coast of Africa, where one rescued negro cannot be shown, as it is against ten dead Englishmen; where our important force has become a mockery; and our blind, useless zeal a jest.

The honors which were being paid to the midshipman, Prince Alfred, at every port entered by the Euryalus, had awakened a strong protest from the English press, and a general expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

Barnum had made his first appearance in London, as a lecturer. St. James Hall was crowded to excess, and the newspapers generally speak quite flatteringly of Barnum's essay. His theme was money making.

FRANCE.

The Monitor contains the following: "The Emperor, reviewing his first decision, grants to M. Montebert a remission of sentence, definitely pronounced against him by the Court of Appeals; his Majesty also grants a pardon to M. Montebert."

The London Times's Paris correspondent writes:—"I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuilleries has, within the last two or three days, caused Lord Derby's government to be officially informed that in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain paragraphs of Buchanan's speech, she may rely upon support of France to the utmost extent."

The Chess match at Paris, between Morphy and Anderson, resulted in the triumph of the American champion. The score at the close stood—Morphy 7; Anderson 2; drawn 2.

Paris, Dec. 31st.—The Monitor announces that the Emperor has granted full pardon or commutation of sentence to 164 persons who had been convicted at sessions or by ordinary tribunals—two of whom had been condemned to death.

We have received Vol. 1 No. 1 of "The Franklin Journal of Aural Surgery and Rational Medicine," edited by Dr. A. Young of Touchstone and Catholicon notoriety. The Dr. appears as spy as ever. We welcome him again to the editorial chair, and trust he may meet with the success due his enterprise.

It is published monthly, at Farmington, Me., at \$1.00 per year.

We are indebted to Sewall N. Gross, Esq., for a copy of the labors of the farmers of Cumberland Co. The Report on Prize Farms is one of the most valuable agricultural paper ever issued in this State. No person can fail to see the rapid progress going on in the Agriculture of Maine. Such Reports may be read by every tiller of the soil with the greatest profit.

Arthur's Home Magazine for February is received and is quite up to its standard. The illustrations are excellent, and the contents as usual, good. We furnish it with the Courier for \$2.50.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—This body commenced its session on Wednesday last, at the Agricultural Hall, State House, Augusta. We shall endeavor to give our readers a brief report of their proceedings.

The Bethel Courier.

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:— 10 A. M. To Portland. To Island Pond. 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10 1/2 A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4 1/2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 1/4 P. M. in the following churches:— First Congregationalist, Rev. Mr. Beck. Second, Rev. Mr. Eastman. Universalist, Rev. Mr. GAVIN.

Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock, at the vestry Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

One of the publishers will, the coming week, call upon their friends in some of the neighboring towns, when we hope all who feel an interest in the ultimate success of the COURIER, will heartily respond to his calls in the way of subscriptions. We shall labor incessantly to make the Courier an interesting Home Paper; and trust we may continue to meet with the encouragement so heartily bestowed upon us thus far.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH MANUFACTORY.—We are pleased in being able to recommend to purchasers in the above, the establishment of Mr. L. D. Kilgore, Mechanic St., Bethel, as well worthy their attention. From personal knowledge of work in this line, we feel justified in saying that for style, workmanship and durability, Mr. K.'s carriages are unsurpassed. Although but just fairly under way, we are informed they are barely able to meet the demand, which must be very encouraging to Mr. K. We trust he may continue to meet with the success so richly deserved.

Quackenbush's History of the U. S. We have been making trial of this new History in the school room, the best test for a text book, and are much pleased with it.

There is a freshness about it that serves to interest both teacher and pupil. We do not know what critics say or think, but we think it a good book, and shall continue to use it until we can find one better. N. T. T.

Published by Appleton & Co., New York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Ivy accepted, and will appear soon.

"Genie"—on file.

"Luella"—shall appear soon.

"M"—too severe and too lengthy.

"Glimpse"—of too little interest to readers in this section.

"Honey" Worcester, Mass.—shall make some extracts. Please be brief in future.

We have not as yet received either Gudey's Lady's Book, or Harper's Magazine. Will the publishers please forward them.

Going to Europe in a Balloon. The Troy (N. Y.) Times says that Mr. John La Montain, the aeronaut in Boston for designs to attempt to cross the Atlantic next summer. The money is furnished by a wealthy gentleman of the modern Athens. The balloon is to be of silk, with an ascensive power which will make it capable of carrying a life-boat stocked with provisions and four passengers. The power it is designed to employ is the gun-cotton engine—one of which, owned by a gentleman of Springfield, Mass., has been tested, and found to operate satisfactorily.

Before the venture at sailing over the ocean it is designed to make three long voyages, starting from western cities, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of the entire contrivance.

Mr. Wise, the veteran balloonist, approves of the plan in all its details.

New York, Jan. 16.—Two inoffensive men were wantonly shot down early this morning, in Elm street, by a party of young rowdies. One of the victims, an unknown man, died instantly. The other was carried to the Hospital, mortally wounded.

A man named George Willey, was shot and mortally wounded on Tuesday last, in Hiddelford, in the store of Noble, a low rum shop. The proprietor has been arrested, charged with murder. No cause assigned.

Paul Morphy, the American chess player, has beaten Anderson, the best player in Europe. The score stood, Morphy seven, Anderson two, drawn two. Anderson declares him invincible.

(Continued from First Page)
"Of course I do not!" answered May, bursting into tears. "I never thought of such a thing. I love you as my dear cousin. It is absurd for us to talk of marriage, who are but mere children."

"Oh, do not say that, May! I do not talk of marrying you now; but I want you to engage yourself to me, to promise to be mine, when our parents shall think us old enough. I thought, of course, that you felt for me as I for you. I shall be wretched—I shall kill myself, if you do not."

"How can I promise to love you when I do not know anything about what it is?" pleaded May, in tears. "I cannot; for I feel that I might break a promise made when I am so ignorant of my own heart—such a child. No Arthur, I do not believe I shall ever wish to marry you; and I tell you so now, that you need not cherish any false hopes. But, dear Arthur, why do you speak of it? We are so happy together as cousins. I cannot bear to see you troubled; tell me that you are not." And she took from his face the hands into which he had dropped it, and kissed him on the cheek as she would have kissed a brother.

"Do not talk to me about being a child! If you loved me, you would not speak of that. I am not a boy, for I love. I am a man; I love like a man; I cannot be trifled with. If you treat me in this way, I shall go away. This very day will I leave your father's house, and never look you again."

"Can I tell you an untruth, Arthur? I speak as I feel."
"Then farewell, Lady May. I have been mistaken. But you need shed no tears for me."
He turned on his heel with an inevitable air of pride; and the young girl thought, through all her distress, that she had never seen an air so becoming him.

In less than an hour, he was off on horse-back for his father's estate, sixty miles distant. The next day he heard of him, he had started on a harem, scarum expedition, with a couple of college friends, to the wild glens and mountains of Scotland. His sudden departure could not take place without some motive being assigned for it; and Lord Lancaster, guessing from May's manner that they had quarrelled, questioned her so closely, that she appeared beyond dispute that he is stilling liquor by the barrel. The fellow is doing a thriving business. A great many persons are "shot in the neck" by this novel contrivance.

A Yankee chap, in Holt, Kansas, occupying an old Daguerrean wagon by the roadside was discovered a short time since washing and scouring an old gun barrel. On being asked what he intended to do with it, he replied that he was fixing up to go into the liquor business, and to avoid the law, was going to make use of this tube instead of glasses, thereby making it appear beyond dispute that he is stilling liquor by the barrel. The fellow is doing a thriving business. A great many persons are "shot in the neck" by this novel contrivance.

How changeable the wind is, said Mrs. Partington, upon her return from a walk in the city; it is the changeablest thing I ever did see. When I went up Garrison street, it was a blowing in my face, and when I turned to go down, it went blowing on my back.

Jenkins' younger daughter adopted the fashion of expansive skirts at a dangerous season. A violent cold was the consequence.

My dear, said Mrs. J., 'aren't you afraid Jane Anne has got the consumption?'
'No, my dear,' said Jenkins, 'it's nothing but the hooping cough.'

A clergyman was endeavoring to instruct one of his scholars on the nature of a miracle. "Now, my boys," said he, "suppose you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" "The mune, please sir," "No, but," said the clergyman, "suppose you knew it was not the moon but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night—what would you call that?" "Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up."

Jerrold was seriously disappointed with a certain book written by one of his friends. This friend had heard that Jerrold had expressed his disappointment. Friend (to Jerrold) "I hear you said—was the worst book I ever wrote." Jerrold—"No, I didn't. I said it was the worst book anybody ever wrote."

"A pretty pair of eyes are the best mirrors to shave by," said Mr. All-sense the other day to an old foggy bachelor.
"Why, yes, to be sure," replied the old bunter; many a man has been shaved by them!"

A witty lawyer once jocosely asked a boarding house keeper the following question: Mr. —, if a man gives you five hundred dollars to keep for him, and he dies, what do you do?—Do you pay for him? "No, sir, I pay for another just like him."

Miss Nancy says a man is good for nothing until he is married, and according to her observation, he ain't worth but dreadful little when he is

Poetry.

SIGN FOR THE COURIER.

BY J. J. J.

Farmers, if you wish your farms to improve,
Your gardens and farm-stock to thrive,
Your children to bless you forever with love,
Don't them of good reading deprive.
But sign for the Courier.
Mechanics 'twill help you in more ways than
one,
'Twould be pleasant, very pleasant for you,
When Night spreads her mantle, and labor is
done,
The sayings of some pleasant sheet to pursue.
Then sign for the Courier.
Lawyers and Doctors, please tell in what way
You can business and fees better make;
In the community hold greater sway,
Be worthier examples for others to take,
Than to sign for the Courier.
Farmers and Lawyers, Mechanics and all,
If you can bring your children aright,
By giving them something that's good to read,
Just endeavor with all your might
To sustain the Courier.

Anecdotes.

CATCHING A LAWYER.—An advocate of a provincial town in France was recently waited on by a sausage dealer, who said:

"Sir I want to consult you. If a dog devours sausages, placed in my window, can I make his owner pay the damage?"

"Certainly."
"In that case, please to pay me twelve francs, for your dog has eaten sausages of mine to that extent."

The advocate paid the money. An hour after, the advocate's clerk called on the sausage dealer, and claimed twelve francs fifty centimes for a consultation fee about sausages; and the tradesman, to his intense mortification, had to hand over the sum claimed.

A Yankee chap, in Holt, Kansas, occupying an old Daguerrean wagon by the roadside was discovered a short time since washing and scouring an old gun barrel. On being asked what he intended to do with it, he replied that he was fixing up to go into the liquor business, and to avoid the law, was going to make use of this tube instead of glasses, thereby making it appear beyond dispute that he is stilling liquor by the barrel. The fellow is doing a thriving business. A great many persons are "shot in the neck" by this novel contrivance.

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Agricultural.

BETHEL FARMERS' CLUB.

Convened at Mr. Moses A. Mason's Jan. 14th; full attendance; discussed the question of "Sowing seeds, particularly grass seed—quality, quantity, time, mode and manner."

Herds Grass and Red Top considered the best for intervals lands, especially where the soil is close, heavy and cold; but on uplands, new lands, or upland clearings, Clover may take the place of Herds Grass.

Quantity, per acre, one peck of herds grass and one peck of red top, or foul meadow; and when clover is used, 20th. Oats, two to three bushels, when it is desired to have grass come in a less quantity of grain.—Wheat, two bushels per acre.

Time to sow grass seed—in the Spring generally, but will do well sowed in Corn, at the time of the last hoeing, or dressing and leveling the corn ground.

Grass seed will come in best alone, or with that kind of grain that shades or covers the ground the least, and always best when there is a top dressing of compost manure harrowed in. Should always be lightly brushed in, if at all, and be left near the surface.

The discussion of the same question to be continued at the next meeting, which is to be at Mr. Francis Barker's, on Friday evening, January 21st, 1859. Adjourned.

PROPER AGE FOR FATTENING SWINE.

Rev. C. GENT.—In a recent article on "Fattening Swine," you invite the communication of the views of farmers on different branches of the subject—among them that of the proper age for bringing pork to the knife. I have my ideas on the question, and would submit them in brief to your readers.

Pigs, eight or nine months old, if properly managed, will make cheap and excellent pork. By fattening them at this age, the trouble and expense of wintering over is saved—performing that operation, as ALONZO says, "by the cheapest mode—in the pork barrel," where they are more likely to be eaten, than to cut (as they often do when alive,) more than their value in the spring.

When the object of raising swine is to make pork of them, that end should be kept steadily in view—Piggy himself should see it and act for it.

Feed a decent pig well from weaning until nine months old, and you will get 200 lbs to 325 lbs of pork, and you do not often get 50 lbs. more from those ten months older. This keeping swine eighteen or twenty months to fatten the last three, is not often a paying business. There is no question that an animal must consume much more to produce in eighteen months only about the same quantity of meat made by another from half that time of feeding.

Some breeds of porkers, and some specimens of the same breed (so far as parentage is concerned,) mature much earlier than others—can be fattened sooner and easier. Such should be selected for wintering under the brine, and should receive careful attention, so that the growth may be constant and rapid. Beside supplying slops from the dairy and kitchen, windfalls of the orchard, &c, one should save over a quantity of corn, rye, or barley, so as to give them one feeding daily of meal wet in sour milk, if it is to be had, and allowed to stand until fermentation commences. By this course a friend who has practiced fattening spring pigs for family pork for twenty-five years, says he usually averages 225 lbs. of pork at nine months old, of the very best quality. He finds it advantageous, also, from the fact that he gets the benefit of warm weather for fattening, and saves the long expense of winter feeding, when much of the food consumed goes merely to support the animal heat.

To keep a pig growing one must keep him "comfortable," so that he is either eating or sleeping—allowing

him, of course, time for exercise, but none for squealing after food. To do this, there is nothing like "change and variety;" now a little corn, then a little milk, a few boiled potatoes, a few raw apples, now a pudding, then a dish of greens—anything and everything to keep them eating and snuffing all they can digest, and no more. Anything for waste begets bad habits, and bad habits in a pig are as disagreeable as in higher animals.—B. F. Niagara co

MR. MORPHY'S MATCH WITH ANDERSEN.—The great match between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Andersen, concerning which so much interest is felt in chess circles, commenced at Paris on the 20th ult. The conditions of the match were that the one who first wins seven games should be pronounced the victor. In the first game, Mr. Morphy had the move, and played the Evans gambit. After some very fine combinations, extending to seventy moves, Mr. Andersen won the game. The second was a draw game, and the third and fourth were won by Mr. Morphy. The last three games were begun with the Ruy Lopez opening. The Paris correspondent of the New York Express, writing Dec. 23d, says:

"No doubt exists here and in London that Morphy will easily win the match. Bets of ten to one are offered in his favor, with no takers. For a week previously to the commencement of the contest, Mr. Morphy had been confined to his room by a slight illness. Up to the present time, his physician has not deemed it advisable to permit his patient to leave the room; though his friends need entertain no apprehension, as he is entirely convalescent. In consequence of this indisposition, the sittings take place daily at Mr. Morphy's apartments, in the Hotel de Beuteil, rue du Dauphine. The players meet every day, at noon, at the Hotel; and, as the game proceeds, the moves are sent at short intervals to the Cafe de la Reine, near by, where three or four chess boards are constantly surrounded by an eager throng throughout the duration of each game. At the hotel, on Tuesday, Judge Mason, who takes a warm interest in the contest, remained during the first two hours of the game, which resulted in a draw. The sitting on Monday lasted seven and a half hours, on Tuesday five hours, and yesterday two games were played, both of which were won by Morphy in six hours. He has found a worthy antagonist; but the German chess king will be obliged to surrender to a mightier than he. Andersen is a pleasant looking man, about forty-five years old. He is Professor of Mathematics at the University of Breslau, and visits Paris expressly to meet the young American. The only stake for which the two play is the honor of winning."

I may here add that Harwitz played eight blindfold games, on Saturday night last, at the Chess Club. His antagonists were all players of very inferior rank, the strongest being one of the worst who played against Morphy, when the latter performed the feat which so excited the emulation of Harwitz. Of the games played, Harwitz won six, drew one, and lost one. As soon as the match with Andersen is concluded, little Paul will play publicly twenty games of chess, without seeing the boards!"

THE BEST PLACE
—TO BUY—
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING!!
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
Or in fact anything in the line of a Country

VARIETY STORE, is at
G. & O. H. MASON'S,
Near the Depot,
BETHEL, ME.
Bethel, Dec. 17, 1858.

Wanted.
A FEW COARDS of good, dry, Hard Wood, in exchange for the "Courier." Apply at this office.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
WE HAVE ON HAND AND
offer for sale at
Lowest Prices,
quality considered, as follows:—

530 Half Chests Oolong TEAS.
60 " " Sunchong "
30 " " Gunpowder "
50 " " Young Hyson
213 boxes "E. Chapman," "I. Hamilton," "World's Fair," "Pine Tree," "Jewel of Ophir," "Iris," "Virginia Belle," "Pride of Union," and "Cornucopia"

TOBACCO.
93 bags Rio, Santos and Java

COFFEE.
85 barrels Refined SUGARS.
10 bbls. New Crop, New Orleans

SUGAR.
45 bbls. New Crop, New Orleans
MOLASSES.
23 bbls. Cienfuegos do.

RAISINS.
70 bbls. Mess and Clear PORK
5 tierces LARD.

3000 casks NAILS.
1500 lbs. No. 1 Dutch Gov't and Penang NUTMEGS.

29 tierces Carolina RICE.
900 boxes Sealed and No. one
ERRING.
15,000 lbs. POLLOCK FISH.

20,000 lbs. COD
300 boxes GLASS.
200 coils different sized Manilla

CORDAGE.
100 doz. PAILS; 50 nests TUBS, 3s and 6s, together with all the Goods going to make up a stock of GROCERIES for the Country Trade.

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DAVIS, TWICHELL & CHAPMAN,
55 Commercial St.,
(Nearly opposite head of Custom House Wharf)
FREETOWN, ME.
Jan. 7, 1859.

NEW JEWELRY STORE!!
THE Subscriber would respectfully announce that he has recently fitted up a Store in THE "COURIER" BUILDING, near the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Also—Gun and Pistol repairing.
S. A. RUSSELL.
Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858.

S. H. CHAPMAN,
Horse Shoer & Farrier,
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of the above work in the neatest manner. Forge Coal constantly on hand and for sale.

BOARDING by the day or week on reasonable terms.
Horse and Carriage to let.
Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858.

BRASS CLOCKS,
OF ALL KINDS;
Also—a good assortment of SILVER and PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, and BUTTER KNIVES.
Constantly on hand and for sale low, by
JOHN S. ABBOTT
Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858.

Druggists & Apothecaries!!
JAS. R. LUNT & CO.,
108 Middle St., Portland,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE DRUGS and CHEMICALS,
Shoulder Braces,
Trusses, Abdominal Supporters,
and all the Popular
PATENT MEDICINES of the day.

Also—CIGARS of every Grade and Brand.
Portland, Dec. 24, 1858.

WATCHES & JEWELRY
JOHN S. ABBOTT
DEALER IN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
in every description.
He is also fully prepared to put in perfect order all kinds of WATCHES & CLOCKS and warrant them.—Also all kinds of JEWELRY repaired. New glass set in old Spectacles.
All Goods sold or work done by him will be warranted to be as represented.
Gold and Silver taken in exchange. Letter Engraving neatly executed.
Work done at short notice.
Bethel Hill, Dec. 10, 1858.

SOMETHING NEW!
COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted during the month of Jan. 1859, in exchange for Photographs! Ambrotypes! Miniatures, &c. at the Boston Photograph Gallery, Small's Block.
Bethel, Dec. 31, 1858.

Gold and Silver
SPECTACLES,
suit all ages, together with a good assortment of useful and FANCY GOODS, such as
WALLETS,
PORT MONIES,
SCISSORS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
TOILET RAZORS,
PERFUMERY,
HAIR OIL,
POCKET KNIVES,
Gold and Steel PENS, Violin Strings, and a great many other goods not specified here.
JOHN S. ABBOTT.
Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858.

Stage Notice.
MAIL STAGE will leave Bethel Tuesday & Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Newry, North Newry, Grafton, Letter B, and Errol. It, arriving at Errol at 6 P. M.
Returning—Leaves Errol on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M. for Bethel, arriving in time for up and down trains.
S. B. All express orders will receive prompt attention. A. M. MERRILL, Proprietor.
Bethel, Dec. 17, 1858.

D. P. YOUNG,
DEALER IN
Boots & Shoes,
WOULD call the attention of his friends and the public to his Winter Stock. His goods are selected with great care, and he feels confident that he can furnish an Article equal to any in this section.
He also manufactures to measure, Women's "Moses" and Children's Shoes.
Store in Chapman's Block.
Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858.

KILLING AND CURING!
TRYCHINE for KILLING PORK, and PATENT MEDICINES for CURING PEOPLE.
For sale by
J. S. ABBOTT.
Bethel Hill, Dec. 17, 1858.

HAIR CUTTING, Shaving and Champoning, by
ALFRED TWICHELL.
Bethel Hill, Me.

Business Cards.
THOMAS HOLT,
ARCHITECT,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
Contractor and Builder.
I. D. KILGORE,
CARLAGE and SLEIGH
MANUFACTURER,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
JOHN S. ABBOTT,
WATCH-MAKER,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
A. DAVIS,
DRY Goods,
Groceries, Hats, Clops, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-Made Clothing,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
R. A. FRYE,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
HAMMONS & GIBSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
O. W. ROBINSON, JR.,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
E. B. GODDARD,
CABINET-MAKER
BETHEL HILL, ME.
COFFINS manufactured to order.
M. MASON & CO.,
STOVE DEALERS,
BETHEL DEPOT, ME.
Also—Manufacturers of TIN WARE.
P. H. McCLOSKEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SWIFT'S BLOCK,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
HIRAM YOUNG,
HARNESS-MAKER,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
BURNHAM & MEAD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS
BETHEL HILL, ME.
REPAIRING and PAINTING done on order.
BETHEL HOUSE,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
F. S. CHANDLER, Proprietor.
Horse and Carriages to let.
J. E. SMALL,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
S. A. RUSSELL, JR.,
WATCH-MAKER,
BETHEL HILL, ME.